## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -Law FOR LADIES - RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE PARIES-BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-MANLET-KATE BEAR-

MIBLO'S GARBEN, Broadway-QUEEN OF A DAY.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chamber's street—Hes Last Lees—Vandering Mineter Widow's Victim—Nix THE CADMAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway New York, Sunday, July 8, 1855.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived at New Orleans with California advices to the 16th ult. two weeks later. The shipments of gold by the steamers of the 16th are said to have been large, but our telegraphic despatch does not give the amount. The mining news was highly favorable. The Knew Nothings had been successful at Placer ville and other towns. The town of Auburn had been destroyed by fire. Ten vessels had arrived at San Francisco from Atlantic ports between the 3d and 13th of June. It is stated that Col. Walker and his band of expeditionists had landed in Nica ragua and taken the town of Rivas. The whole country was in a ferment of excitement. The steamers now on their way to this port will probably

arrive on Monday, when we shall receive the details

of the news. An arrival at this port yesterday from Matanzas brings as later news from Cuba. Nothing new of a political character had occurred. The public mind was entirely tranquil respecting fillbuster movements. Reinforcements of troops had arrived at Havana. The health of the island was very good. Business of all kinds dull, particularly for imports. One of our correspondents writes that a Spanish company is about to establish a weekly communication between Cuba and Spain by a line of propellers, and the first steamer is daily expected at Havans. Extraordinary advantages are extended to this company, to the detriment of other vessels trading there. To counteract the ill effect of this movement upon American interests, he suggests a more regular and frequent communication between

Late dates from the Rio Grande confirm the previously received accounts of the successes of the re-volutionary party throughout Northern Mexico. A large number of Americans are said to be acting with the revolutionists.

We publish this morning letters from our Paris and Madrid correspondents, received by the last steamer from Europe. They form an unusually in teresting record of current events, and will rapay an attentive perusal. We also give a graphically written description of the bombardment of Sebastopol by four hundred and fifty-seven pieces of ordnance on the 6th ult., together with a brilliant account of the battles of the 7th and 8th, which resulted in the capture by the French and English of the Mamelon and the Quarries. We condense from the Journal du Havre the report of a decision made by the com mercial tribupal of that port in a suit brought by the captain of the American ship Ashland against the consignees of certain freight, for their quots of expenses caused by the damages received vessel in her voyage from New Orleans. The demand of the captain is generally sustained. The case is one of considerable interest to our commer-

According to the official report of the City In spector there were 547 deaths in the city during the past week, viz:-104 men, 73 women, 197 boys 173 girls, showing an increase of 206 over the mortality of the week previous. This alarmingly large increase is mainly among infants, there being no less than 357 deaths of children under 10 years of age. The following were the principal causes of mortality:-Apoplexy, 12; bronchitis, 8; consump tion, 50; congestion of the lungs, 5; inflammati of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 18; diarr hees, 10; dysentery, 14; heart disease, 7; dropsy in the head, 25; inflammation of the brain, 11; inflammation of the bowels, 9; paley, 6; smallpox, 5; cholera infantum, 49; convulsions (infan-tile), 65; croup, 10; debility (infantile), 5; scarlet fever, 25; hooping cough, 7; marasmus, 25, and measles 11. There were 12 promature births and 27 cases of stillborn, 25 deaths from effects of the intense heat that prevailed during the week, and 25 deaths from casualties and other of diseases :- Bones, joints, &c., 5; brain and nerves 175; generative organs, 6; heart and blood vessels, 16; lunge, throat, &c., 106; old age, 4; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 41; stillborn and premature births, 39; stomaco, bowels and other digestive or gans, 128; uncertain seat and general fevers, 24; arinary organs, 1; unknown, 2. Of the total num. ber 57 were inmates of the public institutions. Toe nativity table gives 399 natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, 10 of England, 8 un. known, and the balance of various European coun-

In the Squerior Court, general term, yesterday, the order made at special term, denying the motion for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of Emigration from making an emigrant depot of Castle Garden, was affirmed.

Lyman Cole, who was recently tried on a charge of forgery upon the Chemical and Continental banks and upon which occasion the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, was yesterday admitted to ball by Judge Cowles, of the Supreme Court, in the sum of

The argument in the first case of alleged viola tion of the new liquor law was heard yesterday in the Marine Court by Justice Birdsall. The Judge reserved his decision. A full report will be found

The New Hampshire House of Representatives on Friday passed the Prohibitory Liquor bili by a

The law of libel in Connecticut was materially modified by an act of the recent Legislature, by which the defendant may show the intention wit which he made the publication, and the plaintinff must prove malice before he can recover damages.

In consequence of the recent developments respecting the discovery of valuable letters among the waste paper sold to paper mills by postmusters in various parts of the country, the Postmaster General has issued an order directing that henceforth all the sweepings of the offices shall be thoroughly examized in order to guard against the possibility of

Cotton soid yesterday to the extent of about 600 bales, at a decline of about ic. per lb. There were said to be buyers at 10c. a 10 c., while holders demanded 10 c. for middling uplands. Small lots were reported at 10 c., while it was refused for large lots. Common grades of flour continued firm. Michigan white wheat sold at \$2 42. Indian corn again closed easier, Western mixed sound at 91c and yellow at 96c. Pork continued buoyant and firmer rates. To Liverpool 2,000 bales of cottox', compressed, were engaged at 3-16d., and 18,000 bus wis of corn at 310, a she, in bulk and

The European War-The Last Rumlan and Manitestoes. The Affairs of the 7th and 18th of June.

We publish to-day, in the shape of a leading article extracted from the government organ of St. Petersburg, the reply of Count Nesse rode to Count Walewski's circular despatch of the 23d of May last. It is a lengthy but ably written document, and may be considered almost as strictly official as if dated from the Russian Foreign Office. Its tone is on the whole conciliatory, but it nevertheless does not appear to us to indicate any disposition on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to make such further concessions as would lead to the renewal of the peace negotiations. After assuming that the principal difficulties in the way of a pacific solution had been settled by the concession of the questions of the Principalities, the navigation of the Danube, and the effective guarantee of the independence of Turkey and of the rights and immunities of the Christian population of that empire, it throws the entire blame of the rupture of the Vienna Conferences on the Western Powers. From the peculiar tone and character of the arguments used in this document it seems to be particularly addressed to that growing party in England which is of opinion that Russia has already conceded enough to satisfy all the reasonable objects of the war. Whilst, there. fore, it may be taken as a proof that so far as the conditions admitted by its representatives at the Conferences were concerned, the Russian government was animated by a sincere desire to conclude an honorable peace, it also affords evidence of its firm determination never to admit that special construction of the third point, on the part of the Allies, which put an abrupt

termination to the Vienna negotiations.

In another part of our paper will also be found the despatch addressed by Count Buol to the Baron de Hubner, Austrian Minister at Paris, on the same subject. In expressing his regret that the French government should have declined the propositions which M. Drouvn de l'Huys had undertaken to submit to his Imperial master before leaving Vienna, the Austrian Minister states that these regrets are the more deeply founded from the fact that the difference of opinion established in Count Walewski's despatch appeared not only to bear on the ways and means destined to insure the application of the third point, but also on the basis of the understanding established on that matter by the protocol of the 28th of December last. It then proceeds to argue that inasmuch as the Cabinet of Paris had itself recognized that the Austrian plan left nothing to be desired, so far as the political independence of Turkey was concerned, and that as any attack upon the Ottoman empire would be a flagrant violation of the European guarantee, there would be no longer any real danger to be apprehended from what was called Russiau preponderance in the Black Sea. In the opinion of Austria, the efforts of the Allies should aim at the limitation of the political power of Russia to the degree of rendering any abuse of her material resources, if not impossible, at least eminently difficult. The diminution nay, even the total destruction, of the Russian fleet in that sea would not suffice by itself to deprive Russia of the advantages which her geographical position afforded to her in reference to Turkey. As, however, the Western Powers were of opinion that they ought to wait a more complete developement of the third guarantee from the chances of war, the Austrian government could only express its wishes that those chances might turn out so as promptly to bring about a solution that might seem to the belligerents more on a footing with their sacrifices than that which they had pro-

With regard to the events of the war itself, we may as well, whilst on this subject, correct a couple of errors which have obtained currency in reference to the affairs of the 7th and 18th of June. In the telegraphic summary which we received from Halifax, of the America's news it was stated that the enormous loss which the Allies had suffered in the attack on the 18th, was mainly occasioned by the springing of a mine, and also that the Mamelon had been retaken by the Russians, and remained in their possession. It was in the engagement of the 7th, and not in that of the later date, that the explosion referred to took place, and it was also in the same affair that the Russians obtained through the confusion occasioned by it, temporary possession of the Mamelon tower. The French, however, quickly drove them out of the latter, and have ever since held it. The heavy casualties of the British in the attack of the 18th were caused by the failure of the attempt of the French against the Malakoff tower. The Redan, against which they were led, is commanded in such a manner by the guns of the latter fortification that, although they succeeded in carrying their object, they found themselves exposed to such a fire from the enemy's guns in their flack and rear, that they were compelled to abandon it with a loss of about four thousand of their choicest troops.

Execution of the Reciprocity Treaty-The Fisheries on the Coasts of the British

Provinces and the United States. It will be recollected that by the first article of the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, it was agreed between Great Britain and the United States

the United States

In addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of October 20, 1813, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the seacoasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswith, Nova Scotts, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to lend upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: Provided, That is no doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peace able nee of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the she fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of excusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of dishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall watche siz months thereafter appoint a Commissioner. The sand Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemb declaration that they will impartially and carefully szamine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved advectibled from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpric in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of differences or the

agreement between the Commissioners. The person so to re chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to not as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either or the Commissioners, or of the arbitrator is umpire, or of their or his omitting, declaring, or cessing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such commissioner, sabirator, or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall mate and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such Commissioner shall proceed to examine the coasts.

inch Commissioner shall proceed to examine the coasts be North American Provinces and of the United tes, embraced within the provisions of the first and and articles of this treaty, and shall designate the sex reserved by said articles from the common right shing therein.

of fishing therein.

The decision of the Commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given in writing, in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to centifer the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely inal and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

Mr. G. G. Cushman, of Maine, was some time since designated as United States Commissioner, but until yesterday no information was received of anything being done in execution of his office. He was yesterday in this city, on his way to Washington, it is presumed, to qualify and learn something of the proceedings to be had under the treaty. It will be noticed that the clause of the treaty quoted requires the appointment of the Commissioners, &c., within six months after its ratification. Just double the time has elapsed to enable Pierce and Marcy to fulfil the duty enjoined by the treaty It is strange, that when the Commissione should have been at least for two months past on the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador. he is now, past midsummer, journeying to Washington for instructions.

The British Commissioner, M. H. Perley, Esq., we learn, is at the Astor House, and proceeds with Mr. Cushman to Washington. Mr. Perley is a distinguished colonist, and has for years taken a prominent part in every great measure for the advancement of the British Provinces. To the unceasing efforts of himself and J. D. Andrews, Esq., of Maine, now Consul-General of the United States to the Provinces, may be ascribed the conclusion of the treaty of 1854, more than to those of anybody else. In fact, the administration of Mr. Fillmore, acting with Mr. Crampton, aided by those gentlemen, had well nigh concluded the treaty, ready to the hands of Elgin and Marcy, whose principal merit was consummating their arrangements. We published, a few days ago, Lord Clarendon's highly complimentary letter to Mr. Perley, enclosing his credentials as Commissioner. It is believed, from Mr. Perley's past course, that his selection was that of "the right man for the right place." We know nothing about the American Commissioner, and if no better than most others of the administration appointments, it is no great scratch.

We are informed that the British government have provided an elegant fast sailing cutter for the Commissioners, which will be unarmed, although fully manued, and in which it is expected they will proceed as early as practicable to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, and even as far north as Davis's Straits, in the performance of the duties enjoined by the treaty. The French government, under a treaty with Great Britain of ancient date, have fishing privileges on the coast of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and adjacent waters, and also the right to es tablish fishing colonies on the islands named; and they have for many years had several bundred vessels and several thousand fishermen so employed, though the necesity of obtaining seamen to man the French fleets against the Russians has abtracted many of the fishermen. The French fishermen engage, when procuring their fishing liceuses, to furnish a certain quota of seamen for the French navy upon being called upon.

The French government, we learn, insist that the British government had no right by the treaty of 1854 to allow the United States fishermen to participate in their privileges as to not improbable that difficulties may ensue on this point.

We have been informed that Professor Agassiz will probably accompany the Commissioners for scientific objects. No British or American men-of-war, as we suppose, by arrangement between the two governments, are to be stationed on the fishing grounds this season.

The second article of the treaty proviles as

follows:—

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every king except shell tish, on the eastern seacoasts and shores of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and on the abores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, barbors and creeks of the said seacoasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided, that, in so doing, they do not interfers with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the abovementioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shall fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and months of rivers, are bereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

So soon as the Commissioners shall be pre-

So soon as the Commissioners shall be prevented by the weather from continuing their labors on the colonial coasts, it is probable they will proceed to fulfil like duties on the coasts of the United States, for it will be seen that the treaty so stipulates. The British have an equal right with our own citizens to fish "in all the bays, harbors, and creeks, and on the seacoasts." and are permitted to land on the coasts and islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish down to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, which includes the coast of North Carolina. We presume, therefore, that the citizens of Ocracoke, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds, Long Island Sound, Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the creeks thereof, will be favored with the official visit of the Commissioners next winter, when the weather will oblige them to suspend operations in the portheast.

By the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty. the consent of the Colonial Legislatures was stipulated to sanction the concession in relation to the fisheries on their coasts, they contending that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain had no power to alienate their rights therein. No provision is in the treaty requiring the consent of the Legislatures of the States having Atlantic seacoasts to the allowance of the privilege to the British fishermen. It seems the advocates of "State rights" in the Senate, concede that the federal government of the United States may cede awa, the local fisheries of the States to foreign governments—the right of Coppress to make such cession not extending to shell fish and lobsters, providing that lobsters are shell fish. We presume the latter is a Virginia abstraction.

MARETZEE AND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Max Maretzek's forthcoming "Confessions and Experiences" will, we suspect, be quite a curiosity in its way. If he were merely to stick to a bare relation of the accidents and vicissitudes that have befallen him during his brief but adventurous career, his book would be as amusing, and perhaps as instructive, as that of any of the eccentric characters who have lately thought proper to enter the public confessional. There is always something to be learned from the personal history of a man who, from nothingness, has shoved himself into such general notoriety.

But we may safely predict that the interest of our friend Max's confessions will not lie in the fulness or candor of his avowals. His native modesty of character will keep him as much as possible in the background of his own narrative. He will only appear at such times and seasons as will suffice to impress the reader with a consciousness of the mysterious but allpowerful influence which he exercises over the actions of the characters whom he introduces, and over the affairs of which he treats. Of those nicer shades and more ntimate touches which are necessary to the perfect understanding of the man himself, and which we should expect to find in a work of this sort, we will assuredly see nothing. Max will be simply the Deus ex machina of his first literary creation, bursting on us occasionally in all the effulgence of self glucification, but revealing but little of those vulgar passions and motives by which common mor-

tals are moved. Let those, therefore, who expect to see the great conductor accurately delineated by his own pen, prepare themselves for disappointment. That will be a posthumous task which will more fitly devolve upon some of his literary admirers. Some Boswell or some Parton will no doubt be found to complete the historical justice which will be due to his memory. But in the meanwhile we will have to content ourselves with such glimpses at his private and professional history as his own modesty will be

disposed to accord us in these confessions. Various are the motives assigned for the production at the present moment of this suddenly conceived but ambitious publication. The world is so cynical that it is never disposed to place faith in a man's own professions. Maretzek himself affirms that he has been induced to turn litterateur solely by that desire to advance the interests of art which has already led him to make such heavy sacrifices. We can fully sympathize with him. There are people, however, who are ill natured enough to assert that the reason of his abandoning the baton for the pen is a desire either to avenge himself on the directors of the Academy, or to terrify them into the retention of his services-those gentlemen having, it seems, somehow or other, arrived at the conclusion that there are other conductors to be found, as talented, as modest and as handsome as their late good looking and

accomplished chef. It is stated, we know not with how much truth, that in his forthcoming work Maretzek will undertake to show that, without the aid of his great suggestive and creative genius, the late season at the Academy, instead of a brilliant success would have been a complete failure He will go in to prove that all the fine things that have been said and written about the administrative talents of Mesers. Phalen and Coit, and the diplomatic tact and finesse in theatrical matters of the Chevalier Wikoff, are mere assumptions, and that in fact it was he (Maretzek) who brought, in his own proper person, all these qualities to bear on the management of the Academy: it was he who suggested, planned and carried into execution all its details; it was he who put upon the stage, and invested with all the attractions of tasteful and gorgeous accessories, the two operas, "Willlam Tell" and the "Trovatore," which carried the town by storm, and converted a doubtful into an upprecedentedly prosperous and brilliant season; it was he who "managed the press," who threw oil upon the troubled waters of artistic jealousy, who calmed the boutades of the female. and soothed down the angry susceptibilities of the male artists. He was, in short-though nobody was previously aware of it-the Magnus Apollo of the whole enterprise.

If this programme of Max's literary labors should prove to be correct, we should not be surprised to see the palm of this great operatic success disputed by a host of other competitors. There is no reason why the first violin, the first trumpet, or even the big drum, should not rush into the field of literary controversy, and contest the credit of it. Let the directors of the Academy look sharp after their hard earned bonors. There is nothing too bold for the indomitable Maretzek to attempt.

THE STATE CENSUS.—The Albany papers seem to be of the opinion that the State will not be canvassed before September, but that in a month we may make pretty correct estimates about the population. It is thought that the total population of the State will be about four millions. A few places have already been canvassed. The following table shows the population of these places at the last census, and the estimated population at present :-

Name of place. Pop. 1850.
New York city. 515,045
Prey. 28,785
Seneca Falls. 3.045
Saratoga Springs, 4,050
Cooperstown. Carmet village. New York city b.
Trey
Seneca Falls
Saratoga Springs,
Cooperstown,
Carmet village
Monticello,
Scottaville,
Cohoes,
Norwich,
Canadagus,

In the towns last named there seems to be a considerable decrease, which may be accounted for in the official canvase.

Coroner's Office.

FATAL RESULT OF THE BAXTER STREET STARBING CASE .-John Wilson, the young man who was so severely stabled in the abdomen some nights ago, while in a quarrel with some Italian organ grinders residing at No. Baxter street, died on Friday night, at the New The parties who it is alleged stabbed the deceased are in custody awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.
The case, as we stated in full the day after its occurrence, originated from a quarrel that took place between three Italians and three men, among them the decessed, in consequence, as it is alleged, of the latter presuming to take improper liberties with the wives and daughters of the prisoners, as they lay asleep on the roof of their dwelling. A brother of the decessed (one of the party) is also suffering severely from the injuries received on the occasion. As inquest will be held upon the body of the decessed to day.

SCALDED TO DEATH .- Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday at No 55 Greene at , upon the body of a little girl aged 5 years, who came to her death by falling into a pot of boiling water, which produced such severe scales that death took place almost immediately afterwards. The jury returned a vertical of accidental death.

Summa Dearn — An inquest was also held upon the

edy of Elizabeth Beck, the woman who, as we announged in yesterday's paper, died suddenly in the open lot corner of Fortisch street and Dieventh avenue, when it was clearly shown that the deceased died of personalities. The deceased was 45 years of age, and was a majive of figurary.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS AT NEW ORLEANS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Large Shipments of Gold.

The Walker Expeditionists in Nicaragua, Ac.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1855. The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port bringing, via Nicaragua, California dates to the 16th of

The mining news is very favorable, and the shipments of gold were large. [Our despatch does not give the The claims of Messrs. Bolton & Barrows had been ar

ranged by the Land Commissioners.

The law prohibiting gambling was very generally ob-The town of Auburn had been destroyed by fire.

In the elections at Placerville and other towns, the Know Nothings had been successful.

From the Isthmus, we learn that Col. Walker and his band of expeditionists had landed in Nicaragua and taken the town of Rivas. Great excitement prevailed there.
[For arrivals at the port of San Francisco, see Mari-

Later from Salt Lake.

St. Louis, June 7, 1855.

An arrival here from Salt Lake reports the Indiaus on the way very quiet. Colonel Granger, from Fort Union, reports the Indians on the route also quiet.

New Hampshire Legislature. CONCORD, N. H., July 7, 1855.

The Senate, by a vote of seven to five, postponed the bill to unite the Concord and Manchester and Lawrence Railroads, until the next Legislature.

The Liquor law was passed in the House yesterday afternoon, by 213 to 50. Resolutions were also passed de claring it the duty of Congress to prevent slavery in the Territories, repudiating the interference with the Mis-souri compromise, and demanding its restoration, as-serting non-submission to the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and the determination to use all constitu-tional efforts to prevent further aggressions of the slave

Neal Dow addressed a large meeting on the subject of temperance last night, and defended his conduct at the Portland riot.

The Know Nothings of Louisians NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1855. -The Know Nothing Council of Louisiana has repudiated the Catholic test of the Order.

The Carson League at Albany.

ALBANY, July 7, 1855.

The Carson Lesgue have commenced prosecution here. Landon, of the City Hotel, is the first victim.

Explosion of the Propester J. W. Brooks.

Cheveland, July 7, 1855.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, hence for Ogdanburg blew up fifteen miles from Ashtabula, resterday morning. Two engineers were badly scalded, and will probably die. One fireman and one deck hand jumpel overboard and were drowned. There were ten or twelve pas sengers on board, but none of them were injured.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Our money market is easy and stocks are firm. Sale this morning of Reading Railroad at 47%; Morris Cana 147%; Long Island Railroad, 17%; Pennsylvania Railroad 45; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87%.

46; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½.

Oswago, June 6—P. M.

The receipts during the past twenty four hours have been.—Flour, 600 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bushels; carn, 12,000 bushels; The sales of flour to day were only 200 bbls, at \$10 25 a \$10 b0 for Canadian. 3,000 bushels of wheat sold on private terms. Corn—Sales 35,000 bushels, at \$20.50 mixed.

Oswago, July 7—6:30 P.M.

We have no change to report in our flour market. Wheat—The sales to-day add up 4,000 bushels, at \$2.25 for white Michigan, and \$2.10 a \$2.12½ for Ganadian.

Corn—Sales 26,000 bushels at 85c. Receipts to day:—700 bbls, flour; 1,000 bushels of wheat; 20,000 bushels corn.

700 bbis. flour; 1,000 bushels of wheat; 20,000 bushels corn.

BUPPALO, July 7—6 30 P. M.

There is a good demand for flour, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of 1,100 bbis, at \$8.62\% at \$9 for choice to fancy Upper Lake; \$9.50 for extra Illinois, and \$9.75 for extra pure Michigan, including \$50 bbis. Upper Lake on private terms. A sale of 1,000 bbis. Canadian, for delivery after harvest, any time before November 15, was made at \$6. Wheat—Lattle doing; small sales red Wisconsin at \$2.05. Corn—Demand moderate, and the merket rather unsettled; sales 10,000 bushels at 78c; 10,000 bushels at 79\%c. free to boxt, and 5,000 bushels at 80c., closing at the outside prices. Out unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels, to arrive soon, at \$8c. Canal freights unchanged; corn, \$9\%c. to Albany and Frcy. Reseipts for the twenty-four nours ending at noon to-day—1,911 bbis. flour; 243 bushels what; \$4,516 bashels corn; 7,502 bushels cats. Exports by canal for the same time—1,100 bbis. flour; 14,935 bushels wheat; \$9,028 bushels corn; \$2,765 bushels cats.

Charleston, July 5, 1855.

CHARLESTON, July 5, 1865.
The prices of cotton have declined 3c. a 1c. duri the week. The sales for the week and up 2,300 ball.
Good middling we note at 11c. a 111c. The resistance of the sales and the sales of th Good middling we quote at 11c. a 11%c. The receipts for the week amount to 4,500 bales. The stock, exclu-sive of shipboard, is 13,800 bales.

Capt. Campbell, of brig Fanule, from Matauzas, June 27, arrived yesterday, informs us that the weather had been very fine, the health of the place good, and no sickness. There had been rain in the interior, which was very favorable for the growing cane. The prospects for the next crop are very good. Sugars very dear, with a small stock on hand. Molarses exceedingly scarce, and held at high rates. The feeling, so far as the anticipated fillbuster movement was concerned, was entirely removed, and confidence restored. Business was duit, particular ly for imports. A number of articles are quite unsale able, except at a heavy loss. Money was worth 12.70 per annum. Exchange on New York 316 a 4.70 des

count.
Several companies of troops had arrived at Havana,
where the public health is very good. Freights duil for
all parts. The first steamer of the new Spaulsh company was daily expected.

Mayor's Office, RECEGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

We learn from authoritative sources that a new plan of a complete reorganization of the surgical staff of the Police Department has been adopted by the mayor, and will be ready for publication on Monday morning. object of this is to remedy the numerous imperfections of the existing regulations, and to abolish the many serious abuses, which, it is alleged, are practised by the present staff, with impunity, owing to the loose and are bignous manner in which the present laws are drawn out. This will be heard with joy by many poor fellows, who have frequently had occasion it is said, to complain of the neglect shown them during sichness. According to the new plan proposed by the Mayor, the whole police force, i. c. the 22 wards, will be divided into seven medical districts, each of which will have its separate surgeon. These seven surgeons will have, as at present, the same salary as a regular policeman, (2700 collars per annum) and will be under the control of a sort of chief, or surgeon-in general, who is to hold his bureau in the Chief's office, and receive twice a west the written report of each of the other physicians with regard to the general healthful candition of the police force rationed within his district. The duties of the seven surgeons will also be to perform such professional service as the Mayor or Chief of Policemay direct, by examining the physical condition of candidates for the office of policeman, and to certify to the Commissioners whether they are of sound body, robust constitution, and capable of enduring the usual labor and exposures of a patrolman. They must also visit the sick and disabled members of the department, prescribe for them, and secretain the cause which led to such sickness or disability, and whether they are of sufficient severity to exempt such members from daty. These services must be given gratuitously by the physiciano, whether the sickness has been contracted or not during the actual discharge of daty. About this last point there has been a good deal of dispute an insunderstanding, in consequence of the indistinct manner in which the rection of the rules and regulations of the Police Repartment, referring to this matter, is worded. The general belief has been that the physicians were not bound to preserting to this matter, is worded. The general belief has been that the sugarname in which the rection of the rules and regulations of the Police Repartment, referring to this matter, is worded. The general belief has been that the sugarname form daty the color of the new plan will be the despatch with wat who have frequently had occasion, it is said, to com-plain of the neglect shown them during sickness. Ac-

peat Tuesday's paper.

Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot. SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Chief Justice Cakley and Judges Duer, Campbel

J. Phillips Phanic and Others vs. The Commissioners of Emigration, dc. of New York.—The order made by Judge Hofman, at special term, denying the motion for injunction to restrain the defendants from making Castle Garden a depot for emigrants, was affirmed, without costs.

costs.

Edward Bradford vs. John W. Gowan.—Motion to dismiss appeal depied.

The Court announced that this disposed of all the cases before them, except what was known as the Telegraph case (Morse v. the Telegraph Company), and that that would be decided in August term.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

City Intelligence.

BABY ERGW OF THE ALMS HOUSE GOVERNORS.—It is theduty of the Ten Governors to take charge of the foundings and "dropped" babies, and bring them up in the way they should go. Of these there some one huadred and ninety infants that require wet sursing, and whose fathers and mothers are unknown. They are children that have been left mysteriously at door steps, or whose parents have died or deserted them, or are too drunker and degraded to properly care for their offspring. Of ourse the great majority of these children are the offspring of illieft unions, and are thus thrown on the charities of the city by the mothers, to hide their shame. It had been alleged in certain quarter: that the Ten Governors did not properly care for these children, and that they were entrusted to drunken and vicious nurses, who thought more of their pay then of the infants. To redeem the Ten Governors from unjust obloque, invitations were sent by the clerk of the Alms House Department to a number of gentiemen, to view the children and nurses on last Friday morning, at the Rounda in the Park. The exhibition of children was certainly an interesting one, and far superior to Barnum's baby show; and so far as we could see, the children were as hearty and healthy as could be desired. As all these nurses had been mothers, it is absurd to suppose they would cruelly use the child nursing at their breast. Their woman's instinct is a sufficient guaranty for their faithfulness. These women receive one dollar per month for wet nursing the children. The child's father, if he is known, is compelled to pay one dollar per week of its support. The Alms House Governors have sine enough to answer for, both of omission and commussion, but among them it cannot be said they are cruel or indifferent to the immates in their institutions, or neglectful of the children entrusted by the city to their charge.

The Tenth Annual Commencement of St. Joun's Col-BABY SHOW OF THE ALMS HOUSE GOVERNORS .- It is the

THE TENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF St. John's College, at Fordham, will take place on Thursday next, at LEGE, at Fordham, will take place on Thursday next, at one o'clock precisely. The exercises consist of a numerous and choice selection of vocal and instrumental music by the students, and several philosophical and literary ersays by the members of the graduating class. The commencements of this institution never fail to be attended by a large assemblage of the parents guardians and friends of the stu-sits, who always return greatly spleased with the exhibitions, which are held usually on the beautiful lawn in front of the college, beneath a tent erected specially for the occasion. As the weather is at present intensely but, perhaps a trip to witness the exercises would not be uninteresting, especially to those who take an interest in the intellectual progress of the young. The care for the exhibition will leave Twenty-sixth street, corner of Fourth avenue, at 12 o'clock, for Fordham.

Pennsylvania American Convention at Reading.

Reading. Reading, July 5, 1855.

The American State Conocil adjourned this morning. There were about three hundred delegates in attendance, and the best feeling prevailed. In the absence of the presiding officer, the Hon. John R. Edie, of Somerset, was elected President.

The protesting delegat a to the Philadelphis Council made a report, stating that they had succeeded in obtaining from the National Council all they had been instructed to ask of that body; that they had protested against the insertion of the 12th section of the national piatform, and concluded by presenting that document together with their protest, which, on motion, were reterred to a committee consisting of one from each Congressional district. The Philadelphia districts, with the exception of the second, were not represented on the committee. The delegates, after having appointed committee men, withdrew them on the arrival of certain other delegates from said city, whose after action, I am sorry to say, was factious in the extense, occupying the time of the convention by motions to postoone, motions to adjourn, calls for the previous question, and for the yeas and mays, &c.

The next morning the committee made three reports, viz:—

1. The majority platform, which was signed by

The next morning the committee made three reports, viz.:—

1. The majority platform, which was signed by the delegates from Alleghany, bohugikill, Westmoreland, Beaver, Jefferson, Chester, Somerest, Bucks and Susquehanna, and is as follows:—

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADOPTED AT A COUNCIL HELD AT READING, ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, A D., 1856.

1. The maintenance of the national Union.

II. Faithful obeclence to the constitution of the United States.

States.

III A revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration and the settlemest of immigrants—offering to the honest emigrant, who, from love of liberty or harred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, the protection of our flag and our laws, but unqualified opposition to the transmission to our shores of criminals and paupers.

IV. 1. The essential modification of the naturalization ways.

1V. 1. The essential modification of the naturalization aws.

2. The repeal, without retractive operation, of all acis of Congress making grants of laud to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the ferritories.

V. Resistance to the segressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catnotic charch in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislature, judical or diptomatis—of those only who do not hold allegiance directly or indirectly to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are americass by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "americane only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jestious resistance of all articute, by any section opinions or church.

religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts, by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an accedancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its memors, or by a division of their civil silegiance with any toreign power, potentate

or ecclesiastic.

VI. The concation of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partian character, and opposition to every attempt to exclude the Bible from the schools thus established in the

free from any influence of a denominational or partisan character, and opposition to every attempt to exclude the Bible from the schools thus exishished in the States.

Vil. Affirming the most ardent attachment to the Union of these States, as the bulewix of our civil and religious liberty, and the depository of the honor and glory of the nation, and of the citizens of the several States, and avowing our determination to stana faithful to include the control of the nation, and of the citizens of the several States, and avowing our determination to stana faithful to include an advantage of the citizens of the several States, and avowing our determination to stana faithful to include it in the state of the Union, and as it is obtruced on one and made an element and condition of our coherence as a family of States. Slavery, existing only in and by new in the Southern States, is measured to eal with it in any form. But the present constitution of the United States taving made it the subject of restraint, evicently, too, as the beginning of measures for its abolishment, and Congress naving subsequently passed laws for the recapture of slaves excepting into fire. States, the local institution has been constantly forced upon the people of the North, until it has become the object of a repugnant and well acticed papile opinion. He-public opinion of the inhabitants of the recepture of slaves excepting into fire States is and has been a caree to slavery, and that opinion has been confirmed and strengthened by recent events. We sympshihs with the Northern smillment in regard to slavery, and claim the right on all ligitimate occasions to discriminate by the bestowal of our suffrages in layor of the men and the measures promising the most to conserve and give efficacy to the Northern sentiment in control of slavery, and to reproduce in allimate practice in the Southern States the views of Southern States the views of Southern States and singuished to the states where by the laws it already exists; but that, to every attempt

existence of the game.

2d. The minority report, or sented by the delegate from the Beoond district, and signed by the cell gates from Washington, Adams, Cinton, Lancater, Dauphin, Cumberland and Berks, adopts the whole of the national platform, with the exception of the twelfth article, substituting therefor the fol

whole of the swelith article, substituting therefor the folowing:—

That the question of slavery should not be introduced into the platform of the American party, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its princ plee and objects. That we believe in, and shall ever defend the right of freedom of epinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the designs of our organization. But insemuch as the subject has been forced open us, we regard the repeal of the Miscouri compromise as an intraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be rectored, and it efforts to that end should fail. Congress should reduce to admit any state tolerating slavery which such be formed out of any perion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

3d. The platform of the Philadelphia National Council, which has already appeared in the sapers, was presented by the delegate from Carbon.

The vote was taken on the third proposition—
year 28, mays 153; 22 of the seas being from Painadepide, 3 from Betke, 2 from Managomery, and 1 from Carbon.

On the asjority report, or first proposition, the

On the asjority report, or first proposition, the